Table 37 (Continued)

Independent Variables				Work Together	Fight With	Treat As A Brother	Call Him Mr.	Love	Admire	Play Games With	Discipline	Hit	Give Orders To
WHITES	Working Class	Female	18-25	5.6	3.1	2.8	0.6	7.1	6.0	5.3	7.3	2.9	5.2
			35-45	5.0	2.6	2.6	1.3	8.1	7.1	5.2	6.7	3.3	5.6
		Male	18-25	4.4	3.3	1.3	2.0	6.6	5.5	3.8	5.6	4.1	5.3
			35-45	6.1	2.5	3.5	3.5	7.2	6.6	5.7	6.2	2.9	5.2
	Middle Class	Female	18-25	6.1	4.2	4.0	0.6	7.0	4.8	5.4	6.3	3.2	6.4
			35-45	5.2	3.3	2.6	0.8	6.7	6.2	5.1	6.3	3.0	5.3
		Male	18-25	4.4	4.3	2.2	0.9	6.2	4.3	4.7	6.5	3.9	7.3
			35-45	5.7	2.5	4.3	0.5	7.4	6.7	4.7	6.7	3.0	6.0

1. Main effect for race ($p < .0003$) -- Univariate and multivariate tests indicate that blacks see a father as more likely to treat his son as a brother, less likely to fight with him, and more likely to admire him than whites do. Also univariate tests indicate that blacks see a father as more likely to love and call his son Mr. than whites do; however, the multivariate tests suggest this may be due to common variance with the "treat as a brother" variable.

2. Main effect for sex ($p < .02$) -- Univariate and multivariate tests indicate that females see a father as more likely to fight with his son and less likely to call his son Mr. than males do. The multivariate tests also suggest that for variance unique to the "love" variable, females see a father as more likely to love his son than males do.

3. Main effect for age ($p < .006$) -- Univariate and multivariate tests indicate that younger people see a father as more likely to fight with his son, less likely to admire him, and more likely to hit him than older people do.